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| The information passed from parents to offspring is coded in DNA molecules 5B/3 |
| The same genetic information is copied in each cell of new organisms 5B/2 |
| DNA Molecules are long chains linking just 4 kinds of smaller molecules whose prefise sequence encodes genetic information |
| The information passed from parents to offspring is coded in DNA molecules 5B/3 |

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Heritable characteristics can be observed at molecular and whole organism levels

The same genetic information is copied in each cell of new organisms 5B/2

As sucessive generations of an embryo's cells form by division,small differences in their immediate enviornmentscan cause them to develop slightly differently, by activation different parts of the DNA information 6B/1

Heritable characteristics can include details of biochemistry and anatomical features that are ultimately produced in the development of the organismThe fertilized egg cell carrying genetic information from each parent multiplies to form the complete organism 5B/2

All kinds of living things have offspring, usu*ally* with 2 parents involved 6B/1

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| DNA Molecules are long chains linking just 4 kinds of smaller molecules whose prefise sequence encodes genetic information |

Variations in Inherited Characteristics 9-12

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| The degree of kinship between organisms or species can be estimated from the similarity of their DNA sequences, which often closely matches their classification based on anatomical similarities. 5A/2 |

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| New heritable characteristics can result from new combinations of existing genes or from mutations of genes in reproductive cells. 5B/2 |

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| Gene mutations can be caused by such things as radiation and chemicals. When they occur in sex cells they can be passed on to descendant cells only. The experiences an organism has during its lifetime can affect its offspring only if the genes in its own sex cells are changed by the experience. 5B/5 |

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| DNA molecules are long chains linking four kinds of smaller molecules whose precise sequence encodes genetic information 5B/3 |

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| Genes are segments of DNA molecules inserting, deleting of substituting segments of DNA molecules cal alter genes. An altered gene may be passed on to every cell that develops from it. The resulting features may help, harm, or have little or no effect on the offsprings success in its environment. 5B/4 |

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| The information passed from parents to offspring is coded in DNA molecules 5B/3 |

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| The sorting and recombination of genes in sexual reproduction results in great variety of possible gene combinations in the offspring of ant 2 parents. 5B/2 |

To natural Selection To Heredity and Experience Shape Behavior

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| Heritable characteristics can be observed at molecular and whole organism levels- in structure, chemistry or behavior. 5F/4 |
| Heritable characteristics can include details of biochemistry and anatomical features that are ultimately produced in the development of the organism. The fertilized egg cell carrying genetic information from each parent multiplies to form the complete organism 5B/2 |

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| Heritable characteristics can include details of biochemistry and anatomical features that are ultimately produced in the development of the organism. The fertilized egg cell carrying genetic information from each parent multiplies to form the complete organism 5B/2 |

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| ` Heritable characteristics can be observed at molecular and whole organism levels- in structure, chemistry or behavior. 5F/4 |

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| As successive generations of an embryo's cells form by division, small differences in their immediate environments can cause them to develop slightly differently, by activation different parts of the DNA information 6B/1 |

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| DNA molecules are long chains linking four kinds of smaller molecules whose precise sequence encodes genetic information 5B/ |

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| The DNA code is virtually the same for all life forms. 5C/4 |

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| The information passed from parents to offspring is coded in DNA molecules. 5B/3 |

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| The same genetic information is copied in each cell of a new organism |

To and From Bio.